

## Description of geologic map units in Isle of Wight County, Virginia

(From Virginia Division of Mineral Resources, 2003, Digital representation of the 1993 geologic map of Virginia – Expanded Explanation: Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Publication 174, compact disc.)

**af** *artificial fill*. Areas filled for waste disposal and construction.

**al** *alluvium* (Holocene). Fine to coarse gravelly sand and sandy gravel, silt, and clay, light- to medium-gray and yellowish-gray. Deposited mainly in channel, point-bar, and flood-plain environments; includes sandy deposits of narrow estuarine beaches, and mud, muddy sand, and peat in swamps and in fresh- and brackish-water marshes bordering tidewater rivers. Grades into colluvium along steeper valley walls at margins of unit. Mostly Holocene but, locally, includes lowlying Pleistocene (?) terrace deposits. As much as 80 feet thick along major streams.

**Qt** *Tabb Formation, undifferentiated* (upper Pleistocene, Johnson, 1976). Sand, silt, and peat of coast-parallel plains seaward of the Suffolk and Harpersville scarps, includes coeval terrace deposits along major river valleys west to Fall Line. Subdivided into three members (Johnson, 1976), two of which are delineated in Isle of Wight County:

**Qtp** *Poquoson Member* (Johnson, 1976). Medium to coarse, pebbly sand grades upward into clayey fine sand and silt, light- to medium-gray; underlies ridge and swale topography (altitude ranges from sea level to 11 feet) along the margin of Chesapeake Bay and in the lower and middle parts of Coastal Plain rivers. Thickness is 0 to 15 feet.

**Qts** *Sedgefield Member* (Johnson, 1976). Pebbly to bouldery, clayey sand and fine to medium, shelly sand that grades upward into sandy and clayey silt; locally channel fill at base of unit includes as much as 50 feet of fine to coarse, cross-bedded sand and clayey silt and peat containing in-situ tree stumps. Sandy bay facies commonly contains *Crassostrea biostromes*, *Mercenaria*, *Anadara*, *Polynices*, *Ensis*, and other mollusks. Specimens of the coral *Astrangia* have yielded estimated uranium-series ages averaging  $71,000 \pm 7,000$  yrs B.P. (Mixon and others, 1982). Unit constitutes surficial deposit to river and coast-parallel plains (altitude 20-30 feet) bounded on landward side by Suffolk and Harpersville scarps. Thickness is 0 to 50 feet.

**Qsh** *Shirley Formation* (middle Pleistocene, Johnson and Berquist, 1989). Light- to dark-gray, bluish-gray and brown sand, gravel, silt, clay, and peat. Constitutes surficial deposits of riverine terraces and relict baymouth barriers and bay-floor plains (altitude 35-45 feet) inset below depositional surfaces of the Chuckatuck Formation (Johnson and Peebles, 1984). Upper part of unit is truncated on the east by the Suffolk and Harpersville scarps; locally, lower part occurs east and west of scarps. Fluvial-estuarine facies comprises (1) a lower pebble to boulder sand overlain by (2) fine to coarse sand interbedded with peat and clayey silt rich in organic material, including in-situ tree stumps and leaves and seeds of cypress, oak, and hickory, which grades upward to (3)

medium- to thick-bedded, clayey and sandy silt and silty clay. Marginal-matrix facies in lower James River and lowermost Rappahannock River areas is silty, fine-grained sand and sandy silt containing *Crassostrea virginica*, *Mulinia*, *Noetia*, *Mercenaria*, and other mollusks. *Astrangia* from lower Rappahannock River area has yielded a uranium-series age of  $184,000 \pm 20,000$  yrs B.P. (Mixon and others, 1982). Thickness is 0 to 80 feet.

**Qc** *Chuckatuck Formation* (middle(?) Pleistocene, Johnson and Berquist, 1989). Light- to medium-gray, yellowish-orange, and reddish-brown sand, silt, and clay and minor amounts of dark-brown and brownish-black peat. Comprises surficial deposits of mid-level coast-parallel plains (altitude 50-60 feet) and equivalent riverine terraces. Eastward, unit is truncated by the Suffolk scarp; westward, along major stream drainages, unit is separated from the younger topographically lower Shirley Formation by the Kingsmill scarp and equivalent estuarine scarps. Fluvial-estuarine facies includes, from bottom to top, (1) channel-fill deposits of poorly sorted, cross-bedded, pebbly and cobbly sand interbedded, locally, with peat and sandy silt rich in organic matter, (2) moderately well-sorted, cross-bedded to planar bedded, fine- to medium-grained sand grading upward into (3) clayey silt and sandy and silty clay. Bay facies of coastwise plain includes a basal gravelly sand filling shallow paleochannels, a thin but extensive pebbly sand containing heavy mineral laminae and *Ophiomorpha* burrows, and an upper, relatively thick, medium- to fine-grained silty sand and sandy silt. Thickness is 0 to 26 feet.

**Qcc** *Charles City Formation* (lower Pleistocene (?), Johnson and Berquist, 1989). Light- to medium-gray and light- to dark yellowish and reddish-brown sand, silt, and clay composing surficial deposits of riverine terraces and coast-parallel plains at altitudes of 70 to 80 feet. Unit is adjacent to, and inset below, the Windsor Formation and older deposits. Bay or shallow shelf facies of the Charles City (Johnson and Peebles, 1984), present beneath flat to gently seaward-sloping plain in Suffolk area, includes a thin, basal, gravelly sand grading upward into fine- to medium-grained sand and an uppermost clayey and sandy silt; lower and middle parts of unit contain clay-lined, sand-filled burrows. Fluvial-estuarine facies in terrace remnants along major rivers consists of cross-bedded gravelly sand and clayey silt. Thickness is 0 to 55 feet, or more.

**QTw** *Windsor Formation* (lower Pleistocene or upper Pliocene, Coch, 1968). Gray and yellowish- to reddish-brown sand, gravel, silt, and clay. Constitutes surficial deposits of extensive plain (altitude 85-95 feet.) seaward of Surry scarp and of coeval, fluvial-estuarine terraces west of scarp. Fining upward sequence beneath plain consists of a basal pebbly sand grading upward into cross-bedded, quartzose sand and massive, clayey silt and silty clay; lower and upper parts of sequence were deposited, respectively, in shallow-marine or open-bay and restricted-bay or lagoonal environments. In terraces west of Surry scarp, fluvial-estuarine deposits comprise muddy, coarse, trough cross-bedded sand and gravel grading upward to sandy silt and clay. Thickness is 0 to 40 feet.

**Tc** *Chesapeake Group* (upper Pliocene to lower Miocene, Darton, 1891). Fine- to coarse-grained, quartzose sand, silt, and clay; variably shelly and diatomaceous, deposited mainly in shallow, inner- and middle-shelf waters. Ages of units based on

studies of foraminiferal, nannofossil, diatom, and molluscan assemblages in Virginia and adjacent states (Andrews, 1988; Gibson, 1983; Gibson and others, 1980; Poag, 1989; Ward and Blackwelder, 1980; Ward and Krafft, 1984). Includes the following formations, from youngest to oldest:

*Chowan River Formation* (upper Pliocene, Blackwelder, 1981). Gray to dusky blue-green sand, fine- to medium-grained, clayey and silty, commonly very shelly; grades laterally into laminated, silty clay and upward into cross-bedded, biofragmental sand, clayey silt, and silty clay. Discontinuous pebbly to bouldery sand at very irregular base of unit. Mollusks include *Glycymeris hummi*, *Noetia carolinensis*, and *Carolinapecten eboreus bertiensis*. Thickness is 0 to 50 feet. Recognized only in southeasternmost Virginia and North Carolina.

*Yorktown Formation* (lower upper Pliocene to lower Pliocene, Clark and Miller, 1906). Bluish-gray and brownish-yellow sand, fine- to coarse-grained, in part glauconitic and phosphatic, commonly very shelly, interbedded with sandy and silty blue-gray clay. In lower York and James River basins, unit includes cross-bedded shell hash. Mollusks include *Glycymeris subovata*, *Chesapecten jeffersonius*, *Chesapecten madisonius*, *Mercenaria tridacnoides*, *Panopea reflexa*. Coarse-grained sand and gravel facies of the Yorktown in updip areas is mapped separately as unit psg. Thickness is 0 to 150 feet.

*Eastover Formation* (upper Miocene, Ward and Blackwelder, 1980). Dark-gray to bluish-gray, muddy sand, very fine to fine, micaceous, interbedded with sandy silt and clay. Lower part of unit is dominantly medium- to very-thin-bedded and laminated silt and clay interbedded with very-fine sand, lenticular and wavy bedding common; upper part is mainly very-fine- to fine-grained sand containing abundant clay laminae. Typical mollusks include *Chesapecten middlesexensis*, *Marvacrassatella surryensis*, *Glossus fraterna*. Thickness is 0 to 270 feet.

*St. Marys Formation* (upper and middle Miocene, Shattuck, 1902). Bluish- to pinkish-gray, muddy, very-fine sand and sandy clay-silt, locally abundantly shelly. *Chesapecten santamaria*, *Buccinofusus parilis*, and *Ecphora gardnerae* are characteristic mollusks. Occurs northeast of Mattaponi River. Thickness is 0 to 40 feet.

*Choptank Formation* (middle Miocene, Shattuck, 1902). Olive-gray sand, fine to very-fine, clayey and silty, shelly, and diatomaceous clay-silt; commonly forms fining-upward sequences. Mollusks include *Chesapecten nefrens*, *Mercenaria cuneata*, *Ecphora meganae*. Thickness is 0 to 50 feet.

*Calvert Formation* (middle and lower Miocene, Shattuck, 1902). Commonly consists of 2 to 7 fining-upward sequences. Each sequence includes a light to dark olive-gray basal sand, very fine to fine, clayey and silty, very sparsely to abundantly shelly; grades upward to sandy, diatomaceous clay-silt and diatomite. Typical molluscs include *Chesapecten coccymelus*, *Crassatella melinus*, *Ecphora tricostata*. Thickness is 0 to 600 feet.